

How best to report pharmaceutical intervention to a medical team ?

A clinical relevance assessment.

C. DI FIORE-FAYE (1), E. BOUVET (1), M. VIE(1), P. MASSIP (2), J.M. CANONGE (1)
 (1) Department of pharmacy, (2) Department of Infectious Disease and Tropical, CHU Toulouse, FRANCE

Background

The clinical Pharmacy department has recently started working with the medical team of infectious and tropical diseases department. A Pharmacy resident, supervised by a clinical pharmacist, daily analyses 28 patient's prescriptions.

Purpose

The aim of this study is to evaluate the impact and quality of pharmaceutical interventions (PI) issued over a period of 8 months.

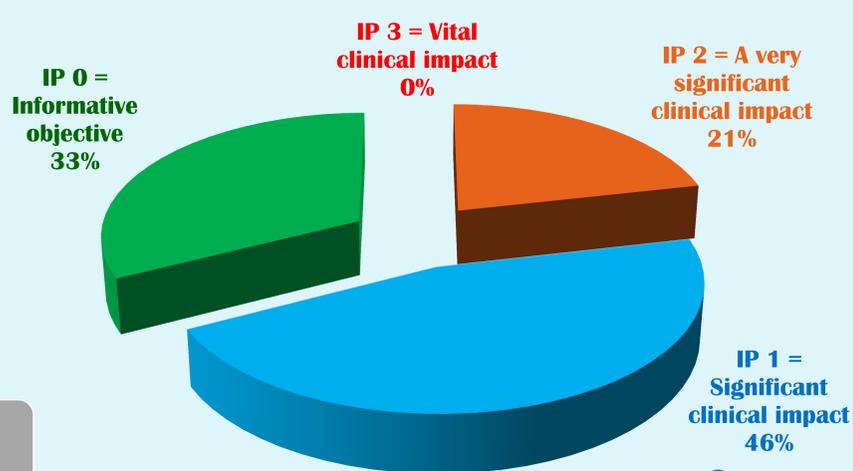
Materials and method

All interventions are recorded and coded according to the criteria defined by the working group of the French society of clinical pharmacy [1]. A note of relevance is attributed separately by the pharmacy resident and the clinical pharmacist to each PI, according to the scale used in the work of Bayliff and Einarson [2].

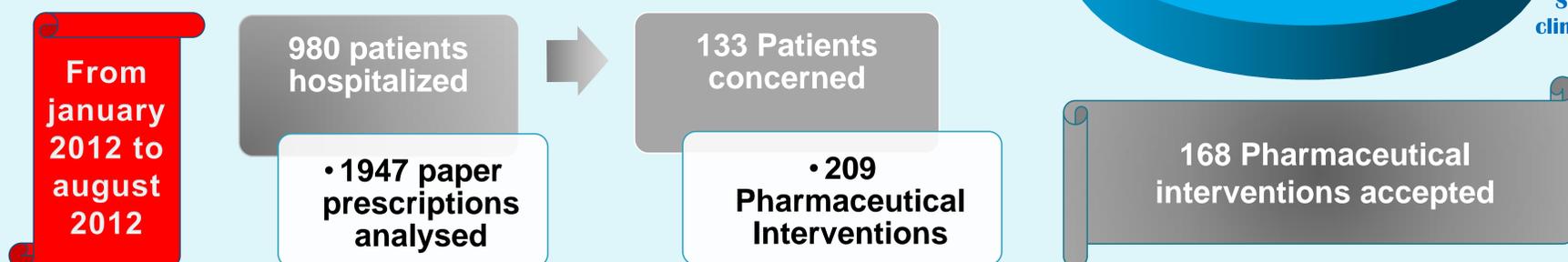
Scale of clinical relevance

IP3	Avoiding a potentially fatal accident
IP2	Prevents organ dysfunction, intensive medical supervision prevents or irreversible sequelae
IP1	Increases the effectiveness of treatment and/or safety of the patient and/or improves the quality of life of patients
IP0	Without direct clinical impact but financial objective, informative, or proposed after the event

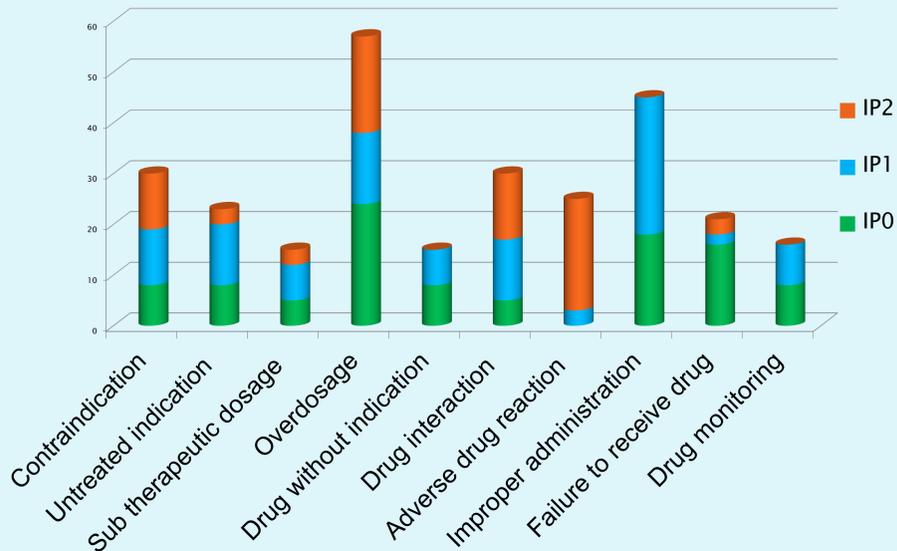
clinical relevance



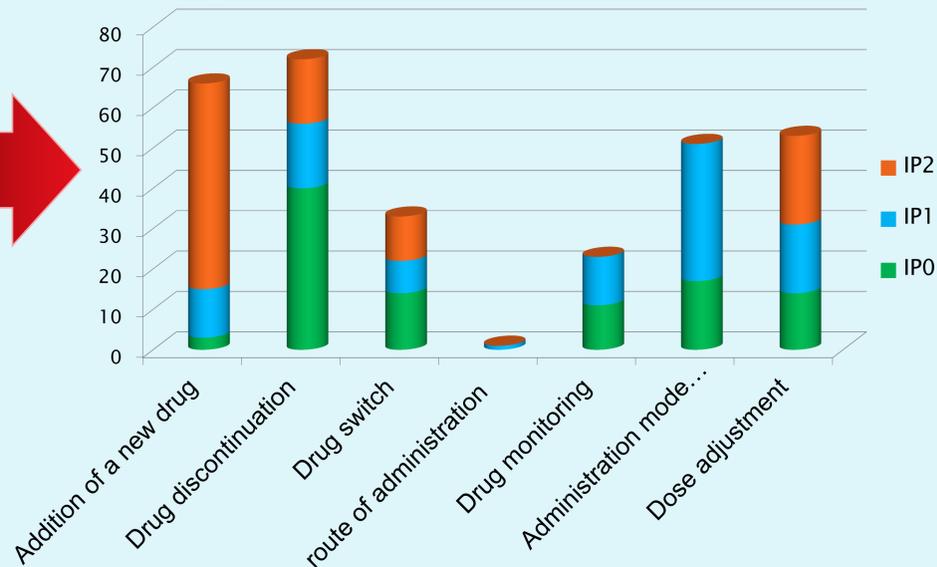
Results



drug-related problems



type of pharmacists' recommendations



Conclusion

Highlighting the clinical impact of PI increased the interest of physicians for pharmaceutical work. Consequently, they asked for report more frequent (twice a month versus once a year).

Discussion

It would be interesting to compare these results with impact evaluation of pharmaceutical interventions by physicians.

Bibliography

- [1]: Bedouch P, Charpiat B, Roubille R, et al. site internet de la société française de pharmacie Clinique pour l'analyse des interventions pharmaceutiques : finalités, mode d'emploi et perspectives. JPharm Clin 2007 ; 26(1) : 40-4.
 [2]: Bayliff CD, Einarson TR. Physician assessment of pharmacist's intervention : a method of estimating cost avoidance and determining quality assurance. Can J Hosp Pharm 1990; 43(4):167-7.